



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 18, 1921.

FOR RELIEF OF IRELAND
JUDICIAL METHODS
STATE FUND TO BUILD HOMES
PACKERS' BUNKUM
WANTS ACTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION,
LABOR TEMPLE,
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP



**Market at Fifth
San Francisco**

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 184—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1921

No. 7

For Relief of Ireland

Responding to the appeals for help from the starving men, women and children of Ireland, a drive to raise \$150,000 was launched last Thursday by the Northern California Branch of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland.

Touched by the heart-rending stories of suffering, poverty and distress among the people of Ireland, as reported by the Quaker relief workers from Philadelphia, now in Ireland directing the relief work among the stricken people, the first day of the drive brought substantial donations from every part of the district from men and women of every race and creed, according to Richard M. Tobin of San Francisco, chairman of the Northern California Branch of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland.

The drive will continue for ten days and Mr. Tobin is hopeful that the quota of \$150,000 for Northern California will be collected and over subscribed within the time limit fixed. However, he urges the workers in the drive not to be overconfident of results.

Indorsement of the non-sectarian, non-political, but great humanitarian effort to assist the suffering people of Ireland was wired Chairman Tobin by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce and former head of the American Committee on Belgian Relief, in the following language:

"I could not fail to wish every support to such an effort to relieve suffering humanity and I hope you will receive the hearty support of the people of Northern California."

Cardinal Gibbons, in a telegram to Chairman Tobin, says:

"I earnestly beg all kind-hearted and generous Americans to contribute to the fund for the relief of the many thousands suffering in Ireland. Authentic information reveals that villages, towns and cities have in large part been burned or wrecked, homes laid in ruins, factories and creameries destroyed and thousands of persons thrown out of employment while they and their families are left dependent upon charity of others for food and shelter. In many places the situation is acute and relief is now being administered by a committee of American and Irish Quakers without distinction of religion or politics. All funds are to be expended solely for relief under the supervision of men of the highest character and integrity. Contributors will know that their money is relieving destitution and bringing comfort and consolation to the women and children of a race that has always been prominently distinguished by generosity and charity. While the sad plight of the destitute in Ireland appeals to our common sentiments of humanity, it ought to touch American hearts with special force. The Irish people, out of their poverty, have more than once in times past sent aid to suffering Americans."

Responding to the appeal from the trade-union organizations of Belfast, the American labor movement, supported by all the leading officials of the American Federation of Labor, is lending its support to the drive for funds for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.

Assisting Chairman Tobin in conducting the drive for funds for the relief of the people of Ireland are: Rev. Frederick W. Clappett, Rabbi Martin A. Meyer, Federal Judge W. W. Morrow,

Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, Milton Esberg, Thornwell Mullally, William H. McCarthy, Herbert Fleishhacker, James S. Fennell, Daniel C. Murphy, P. H. McCarthy, John A. O'Connell, John O'Toole, Oliver Olson, J. R. Hanify, R. G. Drady, William H. Crocker, Frederick J. Koster, Rev. James L. Gordon, D.D.

Headquarters of the Northern California Branch of the American Committee for Relief in Ireland have been established in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, with William U. O'Connell as secretary. The Crocker National Bank will act as depository for the funds raised.

WANT SCHOOLS USED.

A wider use of public school buildings as a center for community activities, is urged by P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education.

"There are 27,000,000 children of school age in the United States—most of them spend nine-tenths of their time in the home environment and one-tenth of their time in the schools," he said. "If these children are to have proper training, either in the home or in the schools, it is necessary for the parents to know the teachers and for the teachers to know the parents in order to co-operate wisely.

"The use of the school house as a center for community activities is an actual necessity in most towns. The organization of community activities will do much to bring about co-operation."

Mr. Claxton does not recommend any definite program. He says the various localities can take up their own problems.

PRINTERS GAINING.

A communication has been received which shows that 119 cities of the country have signed the 44-hour agreements with the International Typographical Union. Among the cities of the South are: Petersburg, Va.; Charleston, S. C.; Roanoke, Va.; Hagerstown, Md.; Charleston, W. Va.; Columbus, Ga.; Tampa, Fla.; Texarkana, Texas; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Rome, Ga.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Anniston, Ala.; Miami, Fla.; Amarillo, Texas; Corpus Christi, Texas; Morgantown, W. Va.; Bluefield, W. Va.; West Palm Beach, Fla.; Longview, Texas; Albany, Ala.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Gulfport, Miss. Some of the other cities are Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Albany, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Jersey City, Winnipeg, Hoboken.

A great many of the Southern cities that have signed are in the supposed strong district of the Southeastern Typothetae.

SUCCEEDS LOUIS POST.

The first official act of Secretary of Labor Davies was to appoint Edward J. Henning of San Diego, Cal., Assistant Secretary of Labor, to succeed Louis Post. The appointee is a lawyer and it is stated that he is general counsel for the fraternal order of which the new Secretary of Labor is head.

JANITORS.

The local Janitors' Union has adopted resolutions opposing the proposed law providing for a censorship of moving pictures.

THEY ARE NOT ORGANIZED.

A. R. McGrath, district superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has forwarded this notice to all managers:

"The slowing up of business has added to the ranks of the unemployed. In our own line we find the 'help' situation very favorable, as there is a surplus of operators, clerks, etc., available. We should now be able to secure new employees at lower ratings than now prevail.

"I notice a tendency on the part of some of our managers to engage new employees at the same rating as is paid old employees, who are leaving the service. As you are aware, these ratings were made because of the length of service of the employee involved, together with the high cost of living which, by the way, is rapidly coming down. In many cases new employees are receiving \$76.25 instead of being hired at \$60 or \$65. These irregular ratings should be eliminated as fast as employees leave the service and new ones are employed. Please acknowledge receipt."

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP NEXT.

When the American people begin to think clearly of the railroad problem, they will demand that the railroads be taken over and operated by the government, William Gibbs McAdoo recently declared. This is the only course that will stop the "railroads wading into the Federal treasury for all they can get."

Going from bad to worse, the carriers cannot be saved by the Cummins-Esch bill, which Mr. McAdoo says is the "greatest piece of bunk" ever perpetrated on the American people. Insidious propaganda disseminated by the railway managers sought to discredit Federal operation, and succeeded so well that Congress was able to enact the most distressing laws in the interests of the roads and to the detriment of the people.

The prediction is made that during the next few months the railroad problem will assume commanding importance in political discussion. When it is clearly established that private ownership is impossible and destructive, the logical next step will be government ownership. Then, and not until then, can the Nation hope for any permanent prosperity.

Efforts to make the workers assume the full burden of railroad inefficiency is denounced by Mr. McAdoo. Public opinion, if intelligently formed, would not consent to a reduction of wages until the wages of capital are also reduced. He regards the guaranty provision of the transportation act as perhaps its most objectionable feature and is sure that it is going to force a reaction that will upset all the fine plans of railway managers for the extension of their opportunities for loot.

SEEK INJUNCTION.

The Sheehan faction of the International Oil Workers' Union has brought suit in the United States District Court of Los Angeles to compel the Stickel-Yarrow faction to refrain from using the name, badge or other insignia of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers. A hearing will be had in the case today. Both R. L. Stickel and John Sheehan claim to be the regularly elected president of the organization.

JUDICIAL METHODS.

By Charles M. Kelley.

Organized workers have finally reached the conclusion that attempts to obtain relief through legislation will be ineffectual until some method is devised of compelling complaisant judges to deal fairly with them. The flat declaration in the "bills of rights" promulgated by the American Federation of Labor that hereafter unlawful injunctions and decrees issued by the courts will be disregarded, "regardless of the cost," is admission that organized labor has given up all hope of ever getting along with its work until the menace of judicial usurpation is finally and definitely removed.

A glaring example of the average employer's disregard of laws that do not benefit him and the easy facility with which courts are induced to do unlawful acts intended to harm workers is the case of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad.

This road undertook to reduce the wages of its employees in open defiance of the provisions of the transportation act. When it was stopped by the Railroad Labor Board, it persuaded a friendly creditor to apply for a receivership for the road, which was immediately granted. The president of the road, who had initiated the wage controversy before the Labor Board, was made receiver, and his first instruction from the court was to reduce wages in the exact sum originally proposed by the railroad.

By judicial methods, therefore, the railroad seeks to accomplish results that are unlawful and which it was prevented from doing by a law written at the dictation of railroad lawyers. The court, in authorizing a wage reduction, went in direct violation of the Newlands act, which restrains Federal judges from reducing wages during receiverships until after thirty days' notice and the parties in interest have had opportunity to appear and present arguments against the proposed action.

The judge who is pulling the chestnuts of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad never heard of the Newlands act or has placed himself above it. He has violated the spirit of the transportation act and the letter of another act of Congress.

What are workers to do under these conditions? Laws secured after long and exasperating difficulties are nullified immediately they are placed upon the statute books. Laws that are designed to free labor from the mischievous

meddling of evil judges are turned about to their detriment. It is not surprising, therefore, that in their desperation organized workers, proverbially lawful and peaceful, have declared flat-footedly that hereafter when judges are corrupt or defiant their decrees will be treated with the contempt they merit.

It is noteworthy that closely following this declaration of independence against venal judges the United States Supreme Court declared the Lever control act unconstitutional. Enacted during wartime to prevent unconscionable profiteering, a Federal judge was induced to invoke the law against the miners and they were forced to submit to the most degrading and damaging invasion of their rights. They contended that the Lever act was unconstitutional, but the court was deaf to this argument.

But when an effort was made to curb profiteers through the provisions of this law, which was the real purpose of its enactment, the court stepped in and wiped it off the books.

Congress specifically exempted labor organizations from the provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act, but the Supreme Court has ruled that Congress did not know what it intended doing and has perverted the law into an instrument of oppression.

Labor intends to proceed along constitutional lines in the development of its movement, but it intends that judges shall also respect the organic law.

TWO SETS OF LAWS.

"We live under two sets of laws, the law of the land and the law of the employer," said John P. Frey, editor of the *International Molders' Journal*, in an address in Altoona, Pa.

"The pay envelope," said the trade unionist, "determines our condition of living to a far greater extent than the law of the land. It determines the kind of home we shall live in, the kind of clothes we shall wear, the kind of food we shall eat, the kind of education we can give our children, our pleasures and our health largely. Statistics prove that health is largely dependent on the quality and quantity of food consumed and the conditions of sanitation existing in the home and the place of employment."

In defending the trade-union movement, the speaker declared that he "would take chances for a square deal with the trade union rather than with a man who would sell rotten armor plate to the Government."

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STATE FUND TO BUILD HOMES.

In Senate Bill 101, championed by the California State Federation of Labor and introduced by Senator Lawrence J. Flaherty, there is before the Legislature one of the most forward looking measures for the benefit of the people that has been introduced in many years.

The act is called "The Dwelling House Construction Act," and it is to provide the means of assisting men and women with a limited income—the laboring class—to build their own homes.

An idea would be unusual that would fuse in a common interest manufacturer and workingman, women's clubs and chambers of commerce, architect and landscape gardeners, rich, poor and moderately well-off. It would have to be so big and yet so simple that it would appeal to the millions, work its spell on the patriotic imagination of man in the mass, touch with its wizardry that self-interest the heart of which throbs in the pocketbook, and kindle with its flame the fires of unselfish sentiment. It would have to be idealistic and yet practical, exalted as an ideal and yet hard as nails in its common sense, this measure of the "dwelling house construction" is based on such an idea. The larger cities, in which congestion and other forms of bad housing are disgraceful, obviously should back this measure for it will remove the worst features of a social condition that is a menace at once to industrial efficiency, health and good morals.

The bill authorizes the Commission of Immigration and Housing of California, "to loan to any and all persons out of the revolving fund provided for in section 10 of the act, for the purpose of constructing dwelling houses as provided herein, amounts not to exceed in any case 33 1/3 per cent of the total value of any certain construction project—no dwelling house constructed under the provisions of this act shall cost to exceed \$5000.00—for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the sum of \$2,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury—which shall constitute a revolving fund to be known as the dwelling house construction fund and which is calculated to be returned to the State with interest at the rate of four per cent per annum within a period of fifty years from the date of the passage of this act."

With the housing shortage apparent on every side in California this bill is a progressive measure in the right direction to overcome what may be called the "slum conditions" to be found in all of the larger cities; no state agency, however efficient, can assume the responsibilities that are upon our citizens in this respect, and whatever measures are taken the most scrupulous care should be taken to preserve community interest in all the construction projects, for any state activity that shall have behind it the mobilized citizenship, can accomplish its business quicker and more efficiently.

State-wide attention to this splendid measure of development is urged, and let it be understood there is no question necessarily involved of the State going into business; but simply a question of the State enabling business to be done.

AUTO BUS OPERATORS.

Auto Bus Operators' Union of San Francisco, recently organized, has applied for a charter from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stable and Garage Employees.

M. ZEISS

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Corner Sixteenth and Guerrero Streets

ORPHEUM.

Bobby O'Neill as the joker with his four queens, the Misses Dorothy Godfrey, Mabel Ferry, Fay Tunis and Babette Busey, are to form a hand in next week's Orpheum bill which will be decidedly hard to beat. "The Four Queens and the Joker"—for that is the title of Bobby O'Neill's forthcoming act, is dangerously equipped with merry making and melodiousness, girls and gowns, dance and dialogue—all dove-tailed to a nicety and polished to perfection. Fredric Fradkin, one of America's most distinguished musicians, and the celebrated and attractive soprano, Miss Jean Tell, will lend their joint magnetic charms to the new bill. Fradkin was the first American to be honored as concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Numerous positions in the highest musical circles of Europe have been held by this great musician. He was concert master at the Wiener Concert Verein in Vienna and with the famous Louis Ganna Orchestra at Monte Carlo. He became concert master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1918. "Moonlight," in which the sterling little ingenue, Marie Holly, plays the role of "Sallie," a coquettish clerk who finds a man equally as coquettish as herself, is described as being a delicious comedy. The dialogue fairly sparkles. Charles Irwin, the type of man novelists write about and think they have created a character, is to supply a huge portion of next week's comedy element at the Orpheum. Irwin at one time was the favored entertainer in the regimental canteen of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Two clever youngsters, who try to be the kind of boys Mark Twain depicted when he gave to the world his "Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer," are Charles D. Keating and James McClay. These two will present a fine picture of the Twain characters. With an assortment of old rags, Alfred Farrell and his associate, Miss Carley, will make all sorts of pictures. This is accomplished by placing each bit in such position that forms are distinct and a picture as perfect as an oil painting appears. Great blasts of flame blown from the throats of the Nagyfys, a man and a woman, are a pyrotechnic wonder of the coming bill. As the act progresses the proportion of the flames is increased until a curtain of fire that envelops the entire stage is emitted. Carbons at a white heat will be found to have no effect upon the Nagyfys, when applied to their persons. The two have an act which science has not explained. Arman Kaliz and his beautiful "Eves" will continue at the Orpheum but one more week after this one as the only act of the current show to remain.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

The Sunday closing ordinance was the cause of a most lively discussion at the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors last Monday afternoon. No definite action resulted and the matter will again be the subject of debate next Monday afternoon. There is a disposition on the part of some members of the Board to put the whole

matter up to the people at the next election, while this course is opposed by others. What the outcome will be at the next meeting is a very doubtful proposition.

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LADIES ADMITTED FREE

"BIG FIVE" MEAT PACKERS.

Quickly following their abrogation of an agreement with workers, to which the Government was a party to, the "big five" meat packers announce a 12½ per cent wage reduction and longer hours.

Under the agreement any change in working conditions had to be passed upon by Federal Judge Alschuler, who was selected by the National Council of Defense in 1918 to act as arbitrator until peace was declared.

In April, 1919, the packers asked Secretary of Labor Wilson to extend the agreement one year after peace was declared. They said they were impelled to take this action in order "to avoid labor controversies and to promote the general welfare during the troublous period of reconstruction."

Under this agreement the arbitration machinery functions until one year after peace is officially declared by the United States. This is the packers' own proposal. Now they reject it and announce war on their employees.

Their first step is to smash the arbitration machinery created by the Government by giving notice to the United States Department of Labor "that in the future they would not submit to the jurisdiction of Judge Alschuler as administrator."

"The packing house barons have not only struck a blow at arbitration, but they have shaken the confidence of the 200,000 employees in this industry and all other workers in the efficacy of governmental agencies," declared Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer, of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union.

"What do you suppose enters into the mind of the worker who stayed on the job for 40 cents an hour during the war period, and who never received more than 53 cents an hour in the high wage period of 1919 to 1920, because he loyally kept his agreement with the Government not to strike, but arbitrate, now when the packers disregard the Government and attempt to cut wages and lengthen hours? Does it increase his respect for government, law or orders? Will he or other workers ever again take kindly to arbitration?"

"As recently as last August two of our local unions in the sausage-making plants in this city went on strike and the packers immediately requested the Secretary of Labor to urge them to return to work and maintain their agreement. Our international union ordered these men back to work on penalty of revocation of charter in order to sustain our agreement with the Government. The labor market was in our favor then and we could have won that strike, secured a large increase in wages and other concessions."

"Keep in mind that August, 1920, was almost two years after signing of the armistice, yet the packers then, with the existing labor market, did not plead that the agreement should be set aside because the signing of peace with Germany had long been deferred."

Mr. Lane states that when the packers asked for an extension of the agreement, in 1919, their employees were not anxious to accept the plan. About 90 per cent of these workers are classed as "unskilled." Then they were receiving but 40 cents an hour, and they knew that with the condition of the labor market favorable to them they

could, through their economic power, secure substantial concessions from the packers.

"We listened, however, to the appeal of the Government," said Secretary Lane, "that we continue to submit to arbitration and renew our agreement with the Department of Labor for the period requested by the packers, one year after peace had been signed, and we did agree and sign such an agreement."

"If the packers had any sense of justice and decency in their attitude toward their employees, and sincerely believed that a reduction in wages and any changes in hours or working conditions were justifiable because of a changed economic situation, they would and could have made use of the arbitration machinery under the Alschuler agreement by filing a petition for a hearing and decision on such matters. That was the orderly procedure they were morally obliged to follow under their agreement with the Government."

"There was no penalty clause attached to this agreement, but what care the packing barons for moral obligations?"

SPY SYSTEM EXPOSED.

The unscrupulous tactics being employed by the enemies of labor, in their campaign to establish the American plan, are emphasized by the recent discovery of a dictaphone which had been placed in one of the rooms of the Electrical Workers' Temple in Detroit.

Electrical workers upon coming into the room discovered that the rooms had been entered and doors and desks had been jimmied, along with the disappearance of \$75 in cash, and scenting something besides robbery, they soon found the dictaphone. Upon following up the trail one Rodman was found with the "bug" attached to his ear, taking notes of what was going on in the Electrical Workers' rooms.

Three other men were found to be involved in the spy system. They were Roll Newman, Louis Posner and Howard Slusser. Newman and Rodman are employees of the Turner Engineering Company and Slusser is an operative in the employ of the Metropolitan Detective Agency.

MASON'S INCONSISTENCY.

For consistency, commend us to President Mason of the National Association of Manufacturers. In a speech to local manufacturers he delivered the opinion that solution of the Nation's industrial ills will be reached through the collective effort and influence of business men.

From this he proceeded to an argument in favor of the open shop, "with equal opportunities for all and special privileges for none." In other words, collective effort of influence on the side of the employer, against individual effort and influence on the side of the employed.

This is the sort of argument that gives closed-shop advocates their best talking points. If employers may organize to exert their combined influence and power, they ask, why may not the employees? And, indeed, Mr. Mason, why not?

Of course, the fact is that solution of the Nation's industrial problems will be accomplished neither by collective influence of one side or the other, but by the intelligent collective effort of both. Capital and labor are partners in industry. What would happen to a firm of four partners if two organized against the other two in an effort to settle the concern's problems?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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WOMEN'S EXTENSION CLASSES.

The week beginning March 21st will be women's week in the University of California Extension classes. A number of courses of special interest to women are open to enrollment at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

These courses will include classes in Dress-making, Batik, Dramatic Reading, Public Speaking, and an Auto Shop Class for women.

On Monday, March 21st, a class in Dress-making will start at the Y. W. C. A. building, Sutter and Mason streets. The class will meet at 3:30 in the afternoon with Miss Mabel Wood as instructor. During the course the women will receive instruction in making articles for themselves from their own materials, a dress being finished under the advice and supervision of the instructor.

On Tuesday, March 22d, at 3:30 a class in Batik will start at the studio of Miss E. Shortwell Goeller, 411 Shrader street. This modern design is popular for dress patterns and drapes and is skillfully taught by Miss Goeller.

Miss Jean Campbell Macmillan starts two classes on March 22d at room 983, Flood building. At 6 p. m. a class in Dramatic Reading will be organized and at 7:30 a class in Public Speaking.

The Auto Shop Course for Women starts on Thursday afternoon, March 24th, at the San Francisco Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street, with E. S. Carniglia as instructor. Shop work and repairs on standard makes of machines will be taught, the women donning overalls and doing the actual work.

DANGEROUS FOOD.**Western Press Committee.**

The flesh of animals which suffered long agony previous to slaughter, and ended their lives in lingering torments, is unfit for food.

The very least that can be done, and done right off, is to provide competent and honest meat inspectors and strict observance of what laws there are.

Just as one illustration, consider "bob veal," not only from the point of cruelty, unnecessary cruelty, but as a dangerous food for people.

Bob veal is the flesh of immature calves—calves too young to be safe for food—calves in a state of semi-starvation, slaughtered by being slowly bled to death so that the meat may be as white as the customer demands.

Three weeks is the earliest age at which the Federal interstate law permits the killing of calves.

But any one who sells milk, can make more money by selling milk than by feeding it to calves a few weeks. So he takes the chance of being caught by an occasional meat inspector. Slaughter houses are hidden away from the public view. The money reward is immediate.

Besides the Federal law, states and counties make laws about animals used for food. But often the young calves are taken across a county line if near-by officers are an obstacle. Even when the law is effective and prevents open sale in meat shops, bob veal becomes "canned chicken" or sausage.

Slaughter houses under private control are a menace to public health.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Carl E. Gustafson of the Alaska fishermen, George E. Bowman of the bartenders, Edward J. Craig of the stereotypers, James J. McGrath of the carpenters, Lillian Van Tassell of the waitresses, Ramon H. Waldomar of the marine firemen.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR WOMEN.

A great reduction in the number of inmates in State asylums and a tremendous saving to the State will follow the successful operation of the State Industrial Farm for Women, according to a survey completed by Miss Blanche Morse, well-known Berkeley social worker and a trustee of the institution.

Copy of the survey was sent to women's clubs in the State from Fresno campaign quarters.

According to Miss Morse's figures, feeble mindedness and insanity in this State, as evidenced in the cases of public charges investigated in the survey, are caused by two things, inebriety and social diseases. The survey states that social diseases are the big problem and their control will be established with the operation of the Industrial Farm established by the Legislature in 1919. The campaign for the farm is being carried on to secure sufficient funds to go ahead with the work in hand. With an investment of \$150,000 on the part of the State, engineers value the site alone at that price. In addition to the site, the trustees now have farm and household equipment, a complete sanitation project, have repaired a house on the site which now is practically a small institution with the exception of a hospital. The urgencies are the construction of the complete water system and a permanent hospital.

The farm is located in Sonoma, two miles from Sonoma and is in the foothills. It is characterized by light easy workable soil and has 400 acres of forested hills protecting the watershed. According to Professor J. W. Gregg of the University of California, the Sonoma site is ideal for the purpose and the soil perfectly constituted for the variety of work that will characterize the course proposed in the work of rehabilitating delinquent women.

Has the removal or cure of remediable defects in school children had the great beneficial effects that were expected? Nobody knows, for both time and follow-up methods have been lacking. Now, however, the U. S. Public Health Service is making arrangements to have such children in all parts of the country followed up for some years to learn how greatly they actually have profited by the help given them. It will welcome additional information along these lines from all source.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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So says the man who does hard work, to whom cheap overalls would be an expensive proposition. He buys and wears Boss of the Road Overalls, because he has found that no other overalls give him so much value, so much comfort, so much durability for his money.

Look for the bulldog on the label. He's your protection.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1921

In printing comments on President Harding's Cabinet appointments the Literary Digest says of Edwin Denby of Detroit, the new Secretary of the Navy: "He is strongly in favor of the open shop." And of the new Secretary of Labor it says: "He is now a banker in Pittsburgh."

Steel Trust publicity agents are grinding out oozy, nursery prattle on the necessity of "capital (meaning capitalists) and labor to make sacrifice." This propaganda includes statements which trust heads sign and have published in newspapers as their "observations." The process is intended to prepare the trust's unorganized workers for wage cuts when steel prices may be reduced, and to manufacture a public opinion that will be used against these workers if they dare resist. These alleged interviews affect an air of fairness, but they wither under the most superficial analysis. If steel prices are cut the capitalist makes no real sacrifice. His living standard is not touched. The money he actually invests is protected by a mortgage—called bonds—on iron ore mines, mills, equipment, etc. This interest is a charge on the industry, as is the cost of raw material, its manufacture and transportation, as well as princely wages—called salaries—which it is noticed he does not offer to reduce. All these charges must be met before profits are considered. Recently John Skelton Williams, then comptroller of the currency, showed by the trust's figures for 1918 that its profits that year would permit it to cut the price of its products \$30 a ton, double wages of its 300,000 employees and officials, pay dividends on its bonds and still have a surplus of \$10,000,000. When the steel worker's wage is lowered he sacrifices in the full meaning of the word—as his wife and little ones can testify. The steel magnate's living standards are not involved when prices are reduced, but the worker must live on less when wages are reduced. One consents to a lessening of inordinate profits—with his interest guaranteed—the other must tighten his belt and reduce the food necessary for America's future citizens. One agrees to cut profits on reinvested profits, watered stock and credit that is capitalized, while the other must cut out the milk ration for babies and see their general living standard lowered. This is the condition under which steel calls upon 11 and 13-hour serfs to join with it in "making sacrifice." This talk is sob stuff. It is intended to develop among workers a sickly emotionalism unworthy of Americans. The worker is the one who sacrifices.

Packers' Bunkum

The packers of the country, particularly the meat packers, have been sending out propaganda for several months informing the public that they have been doing business all along on a very small profit, and during recent months the stories are to the effect that they are actually losing money. We do not believe their stories, but must admit that we are in no position to dispute them by a presentation of the facts. That will have to be done by those who are so situated as to be able to gather together the details. The Associated Press, however, last Monday circulated a story to the effect that the Armour Company proposed to establish democracy in their plants by giving the workers a voice in the management. As to the fraud in this announcement we are in position to state the facts without going beyond the announcement itself. The story circulated is as follows:

"Representation—Generally, one employee representative to each 200-300 employees. Not less than five employee representatives on conference board.

"Management representation—Management to appoint representatives to boards equal in number to employee representatives.

"Duties and powers—Board may consider and make recommendations on: Employment and working conditions, wages and cost of living, safety and prevention of accidents, health and plant sanitation, hours of labor, education and plant publications, recreation and athletics, employees' transportation, and other matters of mutual interest. Board concerned solely with policies. Execution in hands of management.

"Procedure of plant board—Matters presented through representatives or through secretary of board. Employees have privilege of appearing before board. May elect three spokesmen. Employee and management groups vote separately, each being recorded as a unit. In case of tie, matter re-opened and attempt made to reach agreement. If matter remains a tie, it may be referred to general superintendent. He will, within ten days, propose a plan of settlement or refer matter to general conference board. If he does neither, matter may go to arbitration.

"General conference boards—General conference boards formed on basis of one employee representative for the first 500 employees and one additional for each additional 1000. Management to name equal number of representatives.

"Arbitration: Where agreement impossible, matter may, by mutual consent, be referred to impartial arbitration.

"Decisions: All decisions by general conference binding on plants affected."

Study of the proposition reveals the fact that the management is, as a matter of fact, making no concession whatever to the employees except that it may in future consent to arbitration, though it is not bound to do so by the scheme, which simply states that questions in dispute may, BY MUTUAL CONSENT, be referred to impartial arbitration. And this is no concession because any dispute in any industry at any time may, by mutual consent, be referred to impartial arbitration.

But even the arbitration joker is mild when compared with the real meat of the proposition contained in the paragraph dealing with the duties and powers of the joint boards in which the said boards are given the right to make recommendations concerning certain phases of operation. The last two sentences of that paragraph are highly enlightening. They read: "Board concerned solely with policies. Execution in hands of management."

The whole "democratic" scheme is blasted in that last sentence which says: "Execution in hands of management."

Under such a scheme the employees, or the joint boards, may recommend until they are black in the face without getting anywhere, because as a final proposition the entire power of moving is in the hands of the management. This does not give the employees anything that they do not possess at the present time. The employees, without any such "democratic" scheme can now recommend anything they desire and if the management sees fit to comply with the recommendations all will be well. Just exactly the same condition of affairs will exist under the new "democratic" scheme. What fools the packers must think their employees are! Otherwise they would not try such bunkum.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

At the final adjournment of the Sixty-sixth Congress, the following bills failed to pass: Poin-dexter anti-strike bill, Government regulation of cold storage, establish a budget system, permit co-operative marketing by farmers, appropriate money for Federal good roads, prohibit future trading in foodstuffs, infant and maternity aid, creating a department of education.

Even Judge Gary of the Steel Trust admits that the twelve-hour workday cannot last much longer even in the autocratically governed steel industry. He is not, however, willing to give it up until forced to do so, because he figures that a shorter day would to some extent cut into the profits of investors in that particular field. It has been demonstrated in practical fashion in many other industries that the shorter workday does not increase costs of production, and in spite of the reasoning of Judge Gary, we are convinced that the same results would follow the inauguration of the eight-hour day in the steel industry.

These are times in which carelessness and indifference on the part of members of unions with respect to the union label are as harmful as the conduct of the man who deliberately takes the place of a striker. The employer feels that the trend of the time is in his direction and he is taking advantage of every opportunity to gain his ends. A healthy demand for the union label on purchases at the present presents a simple means of offsetting the activities of the enemies of the organized workers and if the members of unions are not willing to make the most of their possibilities in this direction they will merit the setbacks that come to them as a consequence of their heedlessness.

There are certain persons endeavoring at the present time to start in this city and this State a movement similar to the one that was brought about several years ago when an unemployed army was camped on vacant lots about San Francisco. There is not any great need for any such organization at the present time and the truth of the matter is the effort is being made by persons who are more interested in the destruction of the bona fide labor movement than in the care of those unfortunate enough to be out of employment and in need. The situation is such as can be well cared for by the labor organizations themselves without any hypocritical "assistance" from the outside.

Rumors are in circulation to the effect that Leslie's Weekly is facing bankruptcy. This publication has been a bitter enemy of organized labor for years and received the support of other enemies so long as its circulation held forth the prospect that it could injure the workers, but as the circulation gradually dropped the selfishness of the fellow who fights labor out of a spirit of greed asserted itself and support was withdrawn of the paper that could be of little help. There is no sentiment in the program of the greedmonger, no sense of loyalty to friends, no willingness to spend money where big returns are not assured, so Leslie's Weekly must die. In truth it is better dead than alive, because it contributed absolutely nothing toward progress for the human race. The interests it served are unworthy of any service whatever, good, bad or indifferent.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Mister," whined the beggar, "will you give a poor man something for a drink?"

"You bet I will," said the pedestrian, brightening. "How much you got with you?"—American Legion Weekly.

"This, children," said the teacher, "is the Statue of Liberty. Can anyone tell me what it stands for?"

"I can, teacher," answered little Bobby. "Dad says she has to stand for a whole lot nowadays."—American Legion Weekly.

"How is it that Sam Goldstein always has money yet he never works?"

"Sam's a regular mint as a money maker. I've seen him put a common match in his mouth and chew it into six bits."—American Legion Weekly.

"Do you know what it is to go before an audience?"

"No. I spoke before an audience once, but most of them went before I did."—The Christian Advocate (New York).

Even Abe Lincoln, though never noted for his beauty, had some pride in his appearance. One day, the story is told, while going down the street, he met a man who looked him over closely and drew a gun on him.

"Stranger," the man said, "I swore that if I ever met anyone homelier than I was, I'd shoot him on sight."

"Brother," drawled Abe, "if I'm homelier than you I reckon you might as well."—American Legion Weekly.

Patrons of a Boston restaurant noticed tacked on the wall a sheet of paper on which was printed in bold characters:

"The umbrella in the stand below belongs to the champion heavyweight fighter of the world. He is coming right back."

Five minutes later umbrella and paper had disappeared. In their place was another notice:

"Umbrella is now in possession of the champion Marathon runner of the world. He is not coming back."—American Legion Weekly.

In the brave days of old before Volstead's name was listed in Who's Who, there was a certain farmer who formed the habit of celebrating on his monthly trips to town for his supplies.

One afternoon, at the close of one of these excursions, feeling weak and low, he stumbled to where he had left his team, only to find that someone had unhitched the horses and driven them away.

"Ezra Perkins," he said to himself sadly, passing a hand over his brow, "if you're Ezra Perkins you've lost a pair of durn good horses. But," brightening, "if you ain't Ezra Perkins you've found a durn good wagon."—American Legion Weekly.

At the grave of the departed the old darky pastor stood, hat in hand. Looking into the abyss he delivered himself of the funeral oration.

"Samuel Johnson," he said sorrowfully, "you is gone. An' we hopes you is gone where we 'specks you ain't."—The American Legion Weekly.

The other day a negro went into a drug store and said:

"Ah wants one ob dem dere plasters you stick on yoah back."

"I understand," said the clerk. "You mean one of our porous plasters."

"No, sah. I don't want none of your porous plasters. I wants de bes' one you got."—New York Globe.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor thy unproportioned thought his act.
Be thou familiar but by no means vulgar,
Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each unhatch'd, unfledged comrade.
Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express'd in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man,
And they in France of the best rank and station
Are most select and generous, chief in that
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.
—Shakespeare.

WHY BREAK CAME.

Severance of relations between the American Federation of Labor and the International Federation of Trades Unions was based principally on the failure of the constitution of the latter organization to protect the "complete autonomy" of members. This was made clear in the letter sent by Samuel Gompers to Jan Oudegeest, secretary of the International Federation, at Amsterdam. Other considerations enumerated by Gompers were:

That through issuance of appeals and proclamations the executive body of the International Federation had committed the Federation to a revolutionary principle to which the American Federation of Labor always has been uncompromisingly opposed.

That a system of dues had been adopted which would place on the American Federation of Labor a heavy and unbearable expense.

Requests for a clear exposition of the International Federation's stand on national autonomy, and for a readjustment of dues, have met with "no favorable response," the letter said, but more serious than either "is the conduct of the international officers during the months since the organization of the new International Federation."

The policy of the International, he continued, apparently was clearly shown in the adoption of a resolution calling for "revolutionary action with the 'socialization of industry.'"

"The American Federation of Labor is opposed to that policy and there can be no compromise," the letter said. "The American Federation of Labor is most anxious to be part of an international trade union movement. It is our purpose to be helpful to the workers of every country. If such an international federation will vouchsafe and guarantee the autonomy and independence of the American Federation of Labor, we shall join it regardless of any policies and theories for which the various national movements may declare in their own countries."

TO ATTEND CONVENTION.

Olaf A. Tveitmo, secretary-treasurer of the State Building Trades Council of California, who has been ill for a long time, has so far recovered his health as to be able to announce that he will attend the coming convention of the Council, which will convene in Los Angeles next Monday.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The March meeting of Typographical Union will be held next Sunday, the 20th, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Besides routine business, other matters of importance will be presented to the meeting for consideration, including recommendations of the delegates to the Fresno convention of the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference. Every member is urged to be present.

Interest in the big entertainment and grand ball to be given by the Joint Closer Affiliation Committee of the Allied Printing Trades Council grows with the approach of the date set for the event, which is April 30. The affair will be given in Native Sons' Hall, 430 Mason street, which will be elaborately decorated for the occasion. Twelve of Art Hickman's noted soloists have been engaged to furnish the music. This announcement alone should be sufficient to cause the sale of every one of the five thousand admission tickets issued, the price of which has been placed at fifty cents per couple and twenty-five cents for each extra lady. Negotiations are on with several topnotch caterers to serve the refreshments. The general arrangements committee has been assured by the sub-committee on refreshments that none but the most competent of this craft will be obtained to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Besides dancing, there will be entertainment a-plenty, too, both of the "home-grown" and imported variety. The neat design of the admission tickets, which was executed by "Johnny" Van Schoiack of the H. L. Beck composing room, has elicited many complimentary remarks. In the way of advertising the "party," ten thousand throw-away cards have been printed and will be distributed at the proper time. Besides these, five hundred attractive quarter cards will be placed on display in the most conspicuous places. But wait until you see the souvenir programs! Oh, boy! Possession of one of these programs will be worth the price of admission to the dance. A special endeavor is being made to get all of the "old guard" together for a grand reunion—those dear old "vets" in the trade union movement who, thirty-five to fifty years ago, were blazing the trail that led to the comforts we of younger generations are enjoying today, and who are, perhaps, in this busy and sometimes thoughtless life, not given full credit for the many rare sacrifices they made for our benefit. With the main auditorium and banquet hall of Native Sons' building converted into bowers of beauty, with the most up-to-the-minute dance music, high class entertainment, tempting refreshments, bright lights, pretty girls, beautiful women, gallant men and "jazzy" boys to attract—well, show us those who are courageous enough to say they won't be there!

The first annual convention of the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference concluded last Thursday with the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: President, William S. Darrow, San Jose Typographical Union; vice-president, Fred Cassebohn, San Francisco Bookbinders; secretary-treasurer, Lester R. Wolff, Seattle Pressmen; statistician, Arthur S. Howe, San Francisco Typographical Union; executive board—W. O. Muehlenbruch, Tacoma Stereotypers and Electrotypers; Joseph F. Bryan, Press Assistants, San Francisco; Thomas P. Maloney, Mailers, Los Angeles.

Among the more important resolutions adopted by the convention was the following, submitted by the Forty-four Hour Week Committee:

Whereas, There was formed in March, 1919, in Cincinnati, the International Joint Conference Council, composed of the United Typothetae of America, the Printers' League of America, and

the International Association of Employing Electrotypers, representing the employers of the printing industry; the International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, representing the employees; and

Whereas, This Council adopted a preamble setting forth that only "in the spirit of mutual helpfulness can the foundation be laid for stable and prosperous conditions within the printing industry"; that "controversies between employers and employees can and should be adjusted through voluntary agreements to refer disputes to boards of conciliation composed of employers and employees; and

Whereas, The Council in that spirit on April 21, 1919, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That both parties are to submit to their respective bodies: that, beginning May 1, 1921, the forty-four hour week will prevail nationally in the printing industry, and that each side recommend the adoption of this resolution to their constituent bodies and report to the next meeting of the International Joint Conference Council"; and, further

"Resolved, By the Closed Shop Branch of the United Typothetae of America, in annual convention assembled in New York, on September 15, 1919, in accordance with the intent expressed by the National Joint Conference Council, that we hereby agree to the introduction of the forty-four hour week in the Closed Shop Branch on May 1, 1921"; and

Whereas, This resolution was concurred in by all the bodies constituting the Joint Conference Council, to-wit: By the Closed Shop Branch of the United Typothetae of America on September 15, 1919, by a unanimous vote; by the annual convention of the International Association of Employing Electrotypers in September, 1919, by a unanimous vote; the Printers' League through the unanimous action of its executive officers; by the membership referendums of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union; and

Whereas, A branch of the United Typothetae in July, 1920, repudiated this agreement; and

Whereas, On February 25th and 26th the employing printers and allied employers, in meeting assembled in Fresno, also repudiated this agreement, and are now opposing the peaceful introduction of the forty-four hour week on May 1st, operating under the misleading pseudonym of a "Forty-eight Hour Week League," a subterfuge intended to beguile the public into ignorance of its agreement-breaking action; and

Whereas, On March 4th, in the city of Portland, Ore., the Northwest Employers Printers' League adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, In meeting assembled we pledge our selves not to accede to the demands for any work week less than 48 hours, except where an obligation or contract agreeing to grant same now exists"; and

Whereas, Various employing printers and allied employers of the Pacific Slope are part and parcel of the United Typothetae of America, and are condemning their fight against the introduction of the forty-four hour week in accordance with and at the behest of their national organization, as evidenced by the bulletins issued by it to the employing printers of America; and

Whereas, They have taken the initiative in this matter, and broken solemn agreement voluntarily entered into in the spirit of "mutual helpfulness," but now regretted because it will cost them a few dollars; and

Whereas, Their resolutions, adopted at Fresno,

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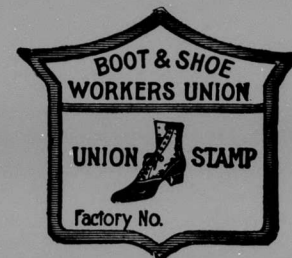


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Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

Cal., on February 26th, and at Portland, Ore., on March 4th, betray an astounding lack of moral perception in their utter failure to recognize the sacredness of an agreement voluntarily entered into, and a childishness descending to small gossip in quoting as the aspirations of an intelligent body of craftsmen the utterances of a dreamer in an unofficial print; and

Whereas, The Printing Trades Unions of this country have at all times lived fully up to their agreements, and voluntarily entered into contracts of conciliation and arbitration, in the spirit of "mutual helpfulness," and never broken their contracts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference, in convention assembled in Fresno on March 7-10, 1921, denounce the action of the employers in opposing the introduction of the forty-four hour week on May 1, 1921, as agreed upon in order that the public may fully realize the moral astigmatism of this gross breach of contract, we hereby take steps to give these resolutions the widest possible publicity.

Other resolutions pertaining to subjects of great importance to all the printing crafts were favorably acted upon by the Conference. Lack of space in the Labor Clarion prohibits even a vague outline of all the business transacted by the convention. Printed copies of the proceedings have been forwarded to all unions represented in the convention, and any information concerning its activities may be found therein. One thing is certain—the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Council is constructed on a firm foundation, its desirability is established and its future success assured.

Philo Howard and R. B. Packard of Seattle, Thomas N. Phillips of Tacoma, G. R. Downs of Portland, and William S. Darrow of San Jose, all members of Typographical Union and delegates to the Pacific Slope Allied Printing Trades Conference convention in Fresno, paused a few hours in San Francisco last week while en route home after adjournment of the convention.

PUBLIC WILL "BITE" AGAIN.

The New York World predicts that next winter coal owners will stage the same old excuses for high prices and the public will "bite" again.

The editor calls attention to claims that strikes, etc., were responsible for high prices.

"Spring is upon us after a mild winter; coal bins both at home and in the dealers' yards are well stocked; miles of coal cars stand waiting to be unloaded; the railroads have disentangled sufficiently so that coal can be shipped on short notice; and we learn, after all, that 1920 was a banner year in coal production," says the World.

"Prices, nevertheless, are at the same level, or little reduced. The dealers predict that unless the demand increases prices cannot go down.

"The truth is that neither last fall nor at the present time could a good excuse be found for the market quotations on anthracite.

"On the whole, it has been a most expensive and unsatisfactory drama, and one that we shall probably stage all over again next winter."

COOPERS IDLE.

Reports at the last meeting of the Coopers' Union indicate that business in this district is still slow, though there is a spirit of optimism among the men because they feel that it can not be long until things get better.

There is to be an organizer placed in the field in the person of Bob Gough, and there is a world of work for him to do, so that it is hoped that he will be kept on the job long enough to bring real results. Until things pick up, coopers everywhere are urged to avoid the Pacific Coast.

BOARD OF HEALTH ANSWERS CRITICS.

The State Board of Health has issued a statement in reply to the criticism of its budget, in which it charges the budget critics with giving great consideration to the saving of a few dollars with scant consideration to the saving of human lives.

"With a staff of trained public health experts co-operating with local authorities, the State Board of Health has been instrumental in bringing down the typhoid death rate to the very lowest of any state. Fewer than five persons out of every 100,000 died last year of this preventable disease, while in most states at least 12 or 15 out of every 100,000 die of typhoid. This means that at least 1000 lives are saved from this disease in California every year. The infant mortality rate in California is 76, one of the lowest rates for any state in the Union. The staff of the State Board, co-operating with local child welfare organizations, has been an important factor in producing this lower rate. Health authorities of other states look upon California as a leading state in safeguarding the health of its people.

Because of its geographical position, California has grave responsibilities in protecting its citizens from plague, typhus and Oriental diseases. Its staff of experts is trained in the prevention of these pestilential diseases, all of which have appeared in California during the past few weeks. Without any publicity or spectacular features, these diseases have been brought under control, safeguarding the general public.

Some persons would handicap the efforts of these trained workers who are engaged in disease prevention, jeopardizing the public health through lack of adequate support. The Board of Health believes that the health of the people of the state is of such importance that it deserves just consideration.

Under recommendations made by representatives of the corporations the Board's public health nurses, district health officers, sanitary inspectors and social hygiene workers would be entirely eliminated. It is maintained that the state should provide no local communities with assistance from these workers. Reduced appropriations were advocated for the compilation of vital statistics, for bacteriological examinations, child hygiene, sanitary engineering and malaria control to a point where they cannot continue with any degree of efficiency.

The State Board of Health maintains that the health of the people of the state comes first and that the safeguarding of public water supplies, milk and other food products should not be jeopardized. In addition, it believes that the enviable record that the state has made in public health work should be maintained. The Board regards the corporations' recommendations as a direct attack upon the welfare of every resident of the state.

The Better America Federation is continuing its policy of circulating literature throughout the State of California opposing everything of a progressive nature and attempting to hide its real purpose under the cloak of patriotism. The sniveling hypocrisy of this crowd, however, is not meeting with any great amount of success because thoughtful persons know that those promoting the scheme are actuated by no purpose other than gain for themselves. As a matter of fact the organization would gain more recruits by a policy of absolute honesty. Then many greedmongers who have no patriotic impulses at all (and there are many of them) would flock to the fold in the hope of satisfying their desire for gain.

Safeguard your health—refuse sweatshop products. Demand the union label.

Within the last year the danger to railway travelers of infection from typhoid fever, dysentery and other water-borne diseases has been reduced to a minimum in most parts of the country through the co-operation of the U. S. Public Health Service with the different state boards of health. Nearly all supplies used on trains for drinking or cooking have been tested by Service engineers and found to be safe, and will be re-inspected periodically.

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WANTS ACTION.

Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1921.

R. M. Barton, Chairman, U. S. R. A. Labor Board.

Dear Sir:

We are writing to urge that the Board give a decision as soon as practicable on our recommendation that the pending case as to National Agreements governing working conditions be referred to a general conference composed of representatives of the railroads and of employees, all matters which cannot be adjusted in such conferences to be certified to the Board for final determination.

Our primary contention in making this recommendation was that the railroads did not comply with Section 301 of the Transportation Act, which specifically required that "it shall be the duty of all carriers (not carrier) and their officers . . . to exert every reasonable effort and adopt every available means" to prevent the possibility of any interruption of traffic arising from a dispute between railroads and their employees. The carriers have failed to obey the law in refusing to meet with us in general conference to carry out the provisions of the law relative to general rules or to National Boards of Adjustment.

You will recall that at the time we presented our recommendations to the Board, the only reply made by the representative of the railroads was that he had been advised by the railroad attorneys that the law did not require the holding of conferences with employees except on individual railroads. If this Board cannot use its good offices and carry out what seems to us its plain duty and the clear provisions of the law in recommending the holding of these general conferences in the present case, it will be necessary for us to request the proper courts to pass upon the law and among other things the intent of "all such disputes shall be considered and if possibly decided in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer by the carriers (not carrier) or the employees . . . thereof." We hope that this will not be necessary, although we have no doubt that the judicial interpretation would be favorable to our contentions. To accept the interpretations of the railroad attorneys would mean loss to us of the fundamental rights which we have under the law.

Any court action which we may take need not, of course, interfere with the hearings as scheduled before the Labor Board if the Board should decide not to or fail to recommend a conference such as we have recommended.

It has been our purpose to uphold the law and we propose to continue to do so. The railroads by their attitude are nullifying the law and destroying the effectiveness of the Railroad Labor Board.

In addition to carrying out the provisions of the law the employees wish to prevent needless delay and to stop the burdensome and unnecessary expenses to which they have been subjected by the failure of the railroads to comply with the law. We have constantly reiterated that we do not wish to perpetuate any rules and conditions which are unjust or unreasonable. We feel that if the railroad managers would meet with us in a spirit of accommodation, all differences would be quickly adjusted.

As a matter of fact, we believe that this is the real spirit of the majority of the railway executives.

The present deplorable controversy has been caused by the arbitrary and unjustifiable attitude of the minority group of extremists under the leadership of Mr. Atterbury. Their extreme and unreasoning activities are more dangerous to the industrial peace of the country and our democratic institutions and ideals than all the efforts of

all the revolutionary agitators and propagandists with which our country has been afflicted since the termination of the war.

As early as March, 1920, a special committee on labor of the Association of Railway Executives recommended to that association that National Boards of Adjustment be created as provided for in the Transportation Act. They came to this conclusion and based their recommendation on the fact that if this were not done the Railroad Labor Board would break down under an accumulation of work. The action of the committee, with the exception of General Atterbury, was unanimous. He alone dissented. He prepared a minority report, and, presumably because of the support which he was able to secure from the financiers who dominate the transportation industry, was able to thwart the will of the other executives, prevent the establishment of National Boards of Adjustment, and refuse any conferences on National Agreements. Evidently all other railroad executives, although disapproving General Atterbury's action, have been forced to stand aside while he is engaged in an attempt to nullify private operation of railroads. The stage has now been reached which was anticipated in March, 1920, by all railroad executives except Mr. Atterbury—the Labor Board is staggering under a load of accumulated work unnecessarily produced by General Atterbury's policy and is now threatened with destruction.

We might add in this connection that we would not make useless charges against Mr. Atterbury, and, if we have to proceed with the hearings without a conference, we shall prove through the testimony of Mr. Atterbury and other railroad executives, including the members of the Labor Committee of the Association of Railway Executives, whom we have requested the Board to have appear, that our statements are conservatively made. We trust, however, that in the interest of peace in the transportation industry, and to the end that the Transportation Act may prevail, and its provisions may be carried out in accordance with the best and most constructive intelligence among railroad executives that the Board will comply with our recommendation that the representatives of the carriers and of the employees meet in conference to adjust all the matters now in dispute.

Yours very truly,

B. M. JEWELL,

President, Railway Employees Dept.,
A. F. of L.**MINNESOTA CREATES COMMISSION.**

Abandoning the old plan of a single-headed labor department, the Minnesota Legislature has just enacted a law creating a State Industrial Commission to administer workmen's compensation and all other labor laws.

The commission, to consist of three men appointed by the Governor, will provide for direct representation of both employers and workers in labor law enforcement. Labor representatives declare this is a significant forward step, coming at a time when reactionary efforts are being made in some states to undermine protective labor laws by destroying the industrial commission and "politically reorganizing" the labor department so as to deprive labor of effective participation in the administration of laws for its own protection.

The adoption of the industrial commission form of administration by Minnesota follows an investigation by a legislative committee which visited the capitols of most large industrial states. Sponsors of the measure declare that the State Industrial Commission does away with the danger of partisanship, both political and industrial, at the head of the labor department and point out that it insures co-operation of all interests affected, now required for effective administration of modern labor legislation.

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Comfortable Seats are obtainable in the FAMILY CIRCLE where view and acoustics are unexcelled. The price is but 25 cents plus tax.

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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement.
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kohler & Chase Pianos and Musical Mdse.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Sherman, Clay & Co., Musical Instruments.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wiley B. Allen Co., Pianos.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, 1921.

March 28, Minneapolis, Minn., International Union of Timber Workers.

April 29 and 30, New York City, Hotel Pennsylvania, National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 3, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.

May 8-14, St. Paul, Minn., American Federation of Musicians.

May 9, Toledo, Ohio, Switchmen's Union of North America.

May 9, Wheeling, W. Va., McClure Hotel, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

May 9, Savannah, Ga., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 16, St. Louis, Mo., Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

July —, Buffalo, N. Y., International Longshoremen's Association.

July 5, Sandusky, Ohio, American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

July 11, Montreal, Canada, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July 11, New York City, International Plate Printers & Die Stampers' Union of North America.

July 11, New York City, Continental Hotel, International Steel & Copper Plate Engravers' League.

July —, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 18, Toronto, Canada, Prince George Hotel, International Stereotypers & Electrotypers' Union.

July 18, —, Upholsterers and Trimmers' International Union of N. A.

Aug. 1, St. Paul, Minn., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

Aug. 8, —, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

Aug. 8-13, Quebec, Canada, International Typographical Union.

Aug. 8, Cleveland, Ohio, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Aug. 15-21, Toronto, Canada, International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A.

Sept. 4, —, International Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America.

Sept. 5, Minneapolis, Minn., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Sept. 5, St. Louis, Mo., National Association of Letter Carriers.

Sept. 12, New Orleans, La., National Federation of Federal Employees.

Sept. 12, Knoxville, Tenn., United Textile Workers of America.

Sept. 12, Chicago, Ill., United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.

Sept. 12, Columbus, Ohio, International Association of Fire Fighters.

Sept. 12, Toronto, Canada, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Sept. 12, Atlanta, Ga., Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America.

Sept. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., Coopers' International Union.

Sept. 19, St. Louis, Mo., International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Sept. 19, Cincinnati, Ohio, Metal Polishers' International Union.

Sept. 20, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America.

Oct. 3, Toronto, Canada, The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Dec. —, American Federation of Teachers.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; John McParland, President of the International Typographical Union, and Warren S. Stone, of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, have joined Major-General Leonard Wood in a nation-wide appeal for a lenten sacrifice offering for the benefit of the starving children and refugees of Armenia, where the American relief is being administered by the Near East Relief, 1 Madison avenue, New York City.

In accepting General Wood's invitation to join the Near East Relief lenten sacrifice appeal committee, John McParland telegraphed:

"I acknowledge the invitation to join with you in appealing to the generosity of the American people for a lenten sacrifice which will enable the Near East Relief to continue its work of succoring the destitute peoples of the Near East, and I earnestly bespeak the assistance of all good people in work whose necessity is apparent.

"JOHN MCPARLAND."

Samuel Gompers telegraphed:

"I shall be glad to join you in an appeal for lenten sacrifice in the interests of the famine stricken people of Armenia."

Warren S. Stone telegraphed Major-General Wood:

"I will be glad to accept the invitation and join you in the appeal you are making."

According to officials of the Near East Relief, there are 2,790,490 Armenians left alive, out of four millions before the war, all of whom are in need of food and clothing, and 110,000 children in need of food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Near East Relief, the American organization which is conducting all of the relief work for the Armenians and other Christian populations throughout the former Turkish Empire, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Persia, Mesopotamia and Syria. The Near East Relief was incorporated by Congress in 1919, since which time it has collected and distributed \$50,000,000 in relief of destitute children in the Near East. A new appeal is being made to the people of the United States to contribute to the continued support of 110,000 children who have been saved from death by starvation and disease by American generosity.

The flea, louse, mosquito and fly have all been convicted of transmitting disease, and the bed bug has been accused. The U. S. Public Health Service, however, finds that he is probably innocent. If he ever does transmit disease he does so by carrying the germs in his mouth and not in his blood, and he can do this effectively only under especially filthy conditions, which would call for drastic methods to exterminate all vermin.

Each time you fail to patronize the union label, shop card or working button is a loss to organized labor.

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PHEW! WHAT AN OUTFIT.

A newspaper dispatch sent from Washington on January 29 sets forth a state of affairs relating to un-American activities for some time known to a relatively small number of people, but now happily given general circulation. This dispatch shows to what extent the control of practically all organizations having radical, pro-bolshevist, anti-entente and so-called liberal purposes is concentrated in the hands of a small group.

The dispatch does not give the source of the information, though it would be interesting to know who is responsible for the compilation which is used. Its accuracy, however, is undoubted, since its main contention is corroborated by other compilations.

The tabulation used in the Washington dispatch covers forty-five organizations. It shows fifty-two persons holding 325 directorates in these organizations. Some individuals hold as many as seventeen directorates.

The striking feature of the whole tabulation is the manner in which complete sympathy is shown throughout the whole forty-five organizations, from right to extreme left. Never before the war was there anything approaching such unity, either in sympathy or actual control.

A fact not brought out by the survey in question is that in most organizations of radical or pacifist purpose the directorates speak for the organizations almost without limitation. Democratic control is with them sometimes a slogan, but seldom a practice.

The names of the interlocking directors are mostly familiar names which became known to the public in one way or another during the war or just prior to it, except for a few which have been more or less well known for a longer period. Among them are: Norman Thomas, Roger N. Baldwin, Emily Green Balch, Morris Hillquit, H. W. L. Dana, Scott Nearing, Fannie Witherpoon, James H. Maurer, Charles W. Ervin, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Algernon Lee, Irwin St. John Tucker, Max and Crystal Eastman, Charles Recht, Leonard Abbott, Joseph D. Cannon, Elizabeth Freeman, Theresa Malkiel, Vida Scudder, Isaac A. Hourwich, Rebecca Shelley, Tracy Mygatt, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Judah L. Magnes, Lincoln Steffens, John Haynes Holmes, Louis P. Lochner, Albert de Silver, Horace M. Kallen, J. A. H. Hopkins, Gilbert E. Roe, Larry A. Overstreet, George P. West, George Nasmyth, Gilson Gardner, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mrs. Henry G. Villard, Frederic C. Howe, Amos Pinchot, Lillian D. Wald, Agnes Brown Leach, Dudley Field Malone, Robert Morse Lovett, Owen R. Lovejoy, Benjamin Huebsch, Edward Krehbiel, Lincoln Colcord, Allen McCurdy, Mary V. Simkhovitch, Helen Phelps Stokes and Edmund C. Evans.

Everything from parlor bolshevism to plain pacifism, including several Socialist organizations, the Committee of Forty-Eight and the Farmer-

Labor Party, are represented in the list of interlocked organizations. The circus is banded together under one top.

It is not difficult to understand the advantages to be derived from such intimate relationships and that is the precise reason for viewing with apprehension the virtual amalgamation of intellectual viciousness and vagary that has taken place. It is a question whether democratic American thought is not taking too much for granted and is not too confident and self-centered in these yet unsettled days.—American Federationist.

"SQUEALER" IS BLAMED.

The defense in the case of Sid Hatfield and 19 other citizens of Matewan, charged with the murder of seven Baldwin-Felts detectives last May, is weaving a net around Isaac Brewer, one of the original defendants, who turned state's evidence.

It is stated Brewer is related to two of the attorneys for the prosecution. The defense claims that Brewer shot Detective Felts after Felts shot Mayor Testerman. Witnesses testified that they heard Felts plan the shooting of Testerman and Hatfield. Among these witnesses is William Brewer, a deputy sheriff and an uncle of Brewer.

The theory of the defense was sustained by Troy Farley, a boy. Attorneys for the state grilled the boy for over an hour, but failed to weaken him.

C. E. Lively, the Baldwin-Felts spy, who opened a restaurant at Matewan and posed as a union man to gain the confidence of the accused, was forced to acknowledge that he had been arrested for murder in Colorado; that he entered a plea of involuntary manslaughter and was sentenced to a short time in jail. Lively had previously told a sensational story of how Hatfield and other of the defendants boasted to him that they killed the detectives.

If the member of a union who objects to dues and assessments will sit down and carefully figure out the returns his dues bring him he will readily be convinced that he is making a better investment than he could make in any other field. The fellow who is always looking for something for nothing is almost sure of dying disappointed because those who succeed in that respect are few and far between.

In the last six weeks nine hospitals for soldier patients have been opened by the U. S. Public Health Service. Of these, four are fine buildings that have been leased from their owners. The others are army hospitals, built hurriedly during the war, that have been taken over and put into as good condition as possible. The demands on the Service for accommodation are too great to permit even these flimsy wooden war structures to be refused.

MANY NOTED SPEAKERS.

Among the most important addresses to be delivered before the Nineteenth Annual Western States Co-operative convention in San Francisco, March 24-27, are those of Walter Thomas Mills, Job Harriman, Carl Lunn, E. O. F. Ames and Norman Pendleton. Harriman, Lunn and Ames will speak during the sessions which will be held March 24th and 25th at the Assembly Hall of the Pacific building. Rev. Norman Pendleton will speak at the dinner which will be given in the big banquet room of the States Restaurant on the evening of Friday, the 25th. Walter Thomas Mills will address the big co-operative mass meeting which will be held in the Native Sons' Hall, 430 Mason street, on the evening of Saturday, March 26th.

All industrial plants are more or less dusty. But how dusty is the air in any particular plant? The degree of its dustiness is important, for certain forms of air dustiness create in the workers a predisposition to tuberculosis and other diseases. Dr. O. M. Spencer, of the U. S. Public Health Service, shows in a recent report that neither exhaust pipes nor wet processes in grinding and polishing prove that the dustiness in an industrial plant is satisfactorily controlled. Many exhaust pipes do not exhaust, and wet processes may create far more dust than dry ones. Only actual dust counts made at the working level show the actual dustiness, and these should be made periodically.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

Little coughs often lead to large coffins.

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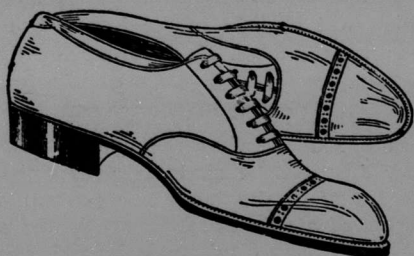
**THE MISSION BANK**

The Treasury Department wishes holders of temporary Liberty Loan Bonds to exchange the same for permanent bonds. Exchange can be made at this bank. Permanent bonds of all issues are now ready for delivery.

A Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue will be stationed at The Mission Bank on and after March 1st, 1921, to receive Income Tax Returns.

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LOCAL PACKERS' EMPLOYEES.

The employees of the Virden Packing Company are organized and affiliated with Butchers' Union No. 508, but the employees of the Western Meat Company abandoned their organization some months ago and their charter was taken up a little over a month ago.

TRUST RAISES PRICES.

The American Woolen Company has announced that their prices on staple suitings are increased 5 to 10 cents a yard. Recently the trust reduced wages of its unorganized workers on the plea that lower production costs would stimulate business.

TO REPRESENT COUNCIL.

Thomas E. Zant of Carpenters' Union No. 483 will represent the San Francisco Labor Council at the annual convention of the Western States Co-operative League, to be held in this city March 24-27. The sessions of the convention will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Pacific building.

FAVOR EQUITY SHOP.

By a vote of 3398 to 115 the members of the Actors' Equity Association have declared in favor of the "equity" shop. This means that beginning next September no member of the association will play in companies with non-members of the association.

The Actors' Equity Association includes practically every theatrical star in this country. The association is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

MYERS PASSES AWAY.

After an illness of several weeks' duration, Charles L. Myers, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council since 1915, passed away at his home in Los Angeles shortly after 5 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, March 8th. His faithful wife was at the bedside when the final summons came. Death was due to a general breakdown, caused by overstrain, brought on by never-ending work inseparable from an official position in the labor movement.

PAVERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Pavers' Union No. 18 has elected these officers: President, Patrick Quinn; vice-president, Michael Glynn; treasurer, Maurice Ahern; financial secretary, J. W. Leary; corresponding secretary, Thomas Corrigan; sergeant-at-arms, James Maloney; delegate to San Francisco Labor Council, Maurice Ahern; trustees, James Gill, Edward Kelly, Patrick McGreal.

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

The current issue of American Pressmen prints a long list of wage gains by locals affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. Some of the gains include the 44-hour week and wage advances of \$10 a week.

HALL ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, held in the Labor Temple last Monday evening, the old officers were all re-elected. The report of the officers indicated that the association is in splendid condition, the past year having been very successful.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Marine engineers and others interested in mechanical engineering are registering in the course of study of the Diesel engine, which University of California Extension is giving. The class meets at 1337 Sutter street, San Francisco, on Monday and Wednesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Carl G. A. Rosen of a local concern which makes Diesel engines, is the instructor in the course.

Registrations are being received for the class at the San Francisco office of University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

The lectures will include a discussion of internal combustion engines, the general theory of heat engines, as applied to Diesel engines; information regarding stationary and marine Diesel engine installation, and a particular study of the various parts of the engines.

The increased use of the Diesel engine on land and sea has created interest in this technical University Extension course.

PLAN CIVIL SERVICE LEGISLATION.

To consider the next move to secure needed civil service legislation in the coming session of Congress, the executive council of the National Federation of Federal Employees, representing 231 local unions of Government workers, is meeting in Washington this week. These 231 locals cover every state and territory, and they represent every branch of the Government service and all occupational groups.

First and foremost in the legislative program which will be urged by the National Federation of Federal Employees is the Lehlbach bill for reclassification of the civil service. Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach of New Jersey, chairman of the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, who sponsors this bill, will reintroduce it the beginning of the next session and push it to the front immediately. In both the Senate and the House the triple reforms represented by the proposed budget bill, reorganization and reclassification bill is the one that touches the human factor in the governmental machine, and therefore is entitled, the National Federation of Federal Employees claims, to at least simultaneous, if not prior consideration. It represents the basic factors in government efficiency, namely, an actual merit system of appointment, promotion, transfer, etc., with a standardized salary scale based on skill and training required for the work, with just relation to the cost of living.

The failure of the last Congress to re-enact the Johnson-Nolan minimum wage bill for Federal employees after passing it in the House and bringing it all but to a vote in the Senate will necessitate new plans to relieve the needs of the 50,000 Government workers who are still below the breadline. This bill would have provided a minimum wage of \$3 a day. The executive council will confer with Senator Hiram Johnson and Representative John I. Nolan of California, sponsors of the bill, with reference to the possibilities in the next session.

STANTON RESIGNS.

Because of his inability to attend the regular weekly meetings of the executive committee of the Labor Council William Stanton has resigned as a member. The vacancy thus created will be filled at the meeting of the Council tonight.

The race is not to the swift but to the healthy. Keep fit.

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